

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

YEAR XIII...WHOLE NUMBER, 635.
AT \$1.50 PER YEAR, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.
AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY AND NEWS JOURNAL.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1856.

RECORD OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MADE AT LEWISBURG, PA., MAY, 1856.

DAY	BAROMETER	TEMPERATURE	WIND	PRECIPITATION	SHOWERS
OF THE MONTH	IN P.M.	IN P.M.	IN P.M.	IN P.M.	IN P.M.
1	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
2	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
3	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
4	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
5	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
6	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
7	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
8	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
9	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
10	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
11	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
12	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
13	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
14	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
15	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
16	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
17	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
18	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
19	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
20	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
21	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
22	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
23	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
24	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
25	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
26	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
27	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
28	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
29	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
30	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00
31	29.85	59.0	W	0.00	0.00

The warmest day of the month was the 24th, when the thermometer stood at an average during the day at 78.3; the coldest day was the 20th, when the average height was 43.1. The highest point reached at 2 o'clock was 89.0 on the 24th; the lowest point during the month was 31.2 between 9 P.M. of the 31st and 7 A.M. of the 1st. There were an unusual number of frosts for May, five in all, on the mornings of the 4th, 5th, 14th, 23d and 31st. The mean temperature of the month was 56.11, being higher than that of April by 5.70.

The Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1856.

KANSAS AND SUMNER.

Public Meeting of Citizens of Union and Northumberland Counties, Penn'a.

Speeches of Gov. James Pollock, and Hon. John C. Kunkel.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the large Hall of the University at Lewisburg was filled at an early hour in the evening of Saturday, 7th June, by an eager crowd, (one third of whom were ladies,) and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. It had been announced for two days that the Member of Congress from this district would address his fellow citizens on the great subjects of the day, and the turn-out proved how heartily public sentiment in this community responds to the right side of those issues. The Turbutville Saxe-Horn Band came, voluntarily, to the meeting, and contributed their music to the interest of the occasion. The Governor of the State (being on a visit to his home) also came down with many of his neighbors from Northumberland county, to evince his interest in the issues transpiring.

The large crowd was called to order by J. Merrill Linn, Esq., and the following Officers appointed:

President—Rev. HOWARD MALCOM
President of the University at Lewisburg.
Vice Presidents—Hon. NER MIDDLEBURY, WARBH, JOSEPH M. NESBIT, FRANCIS WILSON, JAMES KELLY, THOMAS PENNY, Hon. ROBERT M. FRICK, GEORGE WALTER, THOMAS HAYES, Prof. GEO. R. BLISS, J. N. D. DIEFFENDERFER, WM. S. CLINGMAN, JOHN WALLS, ROBT. H. LAIRD.

Secretaries—O. N. Worden, J. H. Loughton.
The President, Dr. MALCOM, offered a short and impressive prayer, beseeching the great Disposer of all things to restrain the evil passions of men, and so to order events that our country may again enjoy peace throughout her borders, and justice between man and man everywhere prevail.

His Excellency, Gov. POLLOCK, was first introduced, and received with enthusiastic applause. He spoke warmly and indignantly of the outrages of the Slave Power upon Kansas, and of the grave offence against freedom of speech and of the representative rights of sovereign States that is involved in the gross assault upon Senator Sumner. As a man and as a citizen, he felt bound to make his public protest against these invasions of constitutional privileges, deliberately planned and subsequently justified by the spirit of Slavery. He would adopt the words of another, and say that "the North would not, the South dare not, and a world in arms can not dissolve our Federal Union;" he would endure almost any suffering and sacrifice, except the loss of freedom of speech and of personal liberty, to preserve the Union in its true design; but to demand such sacrifices for even that end, was more than Freedom could ever yield.

Our Congressional Representative, Mr. KUNKEL, followed in a speech of an hour and a half, which was listened to with undying interest to the close. He was not prepared for such a brilliant reception on his first public visit to our county; but his speech did him honor, and established his reputation as one in the very front rank of orators, and among the most promising young men in the State. He detailed the history of the Kansas Inquiry, from the hatching of the plot by annulling the Missouri Compromise, down to the sacking of Lawrence. He proved the violations of organic law winked at by the Administration, and the infamous nature of the so-called laws enacted by the usurped Legislature. He dwelt upon the enormity of the offence against a U. S. Senator, taking into consideration the time, the place, the perpetrator, the deed, the cause, and the victim.—The remedy for these enormous evils, was to be found in the Ballot-Box, at the coming Presidential Election; and whoever might be the standard-bearer for Freedom, should be earnestly sustained by all who would redress these overshadowing wrongs.

On motion of O. N. Worden, seconded by James Aiken, the following resolutions were adopted by a unanimous and most hearty vote:

The citizens of Union and Northumberland counties in public meeting assembled, in view of the present condition of national affairs, offer the following as expressive of their opinions and wishes:

The Sun concludes that France and England must ere long be alienated.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADA., June 22, 1856.

EDITORS LEWISBURG CHRONICLE: We are in the habit of measuring public sentiment and judging of the state of public feeling by the tone of the press, but more or less must always be allowed for political leanings; hence its judgment is generally over-rated or under-rated.

The incursions of these "chroniclers of the times" have been anything but soothing for some time past to the lovers of peace and prosperity, of national dignity and honesty; but I confess that nothing has touched so solemn a chord in my heart for a long time, as the earnest, solemn prayers I heard offered yesterday, from the pulpit, for peace within our borders, and wisdom in our rulers; proving that, among those who think, and who look calmly upon the face of the political sky, there are visions of storms, and indications of internal trouble, which require the earnest prayers of God's people.

Alas! that such should be the case! that in this, the joy of all lands, men should so far forget their obligations to others, and the blessings which we enjoy, as to sow the seeds of discord and ruin, and rather see their country weeping with Greece and Rome, than their selfish ends go unanswering.

There seems to be but one sentiment in regard to the late "chivalrous" transaction at Washington, so far as I can learn; that Mr. Brooks is so generally applauded in the South, shows a worse state of public morals, than will any one without such proof, would willingly award to them. In respect to Mr. Pierce's doings, there is not much said; probably he has got beneath public notice, as every public servant should who prostitutes the privileges of a "little brief authority" to personal ends. Nothing that he can do would surprise the public now, and hence such acts as the recognition of the Walker enterprise, and the dismissal of the Britishers created no remark; people seem to care nothing about it, one way or the other; expecting to settle it at the next election; they quietly retain their fire, till it can be delivered with effect; but as a spark is more easily extinguished than a conflagration, it would have saved the country many tears of blood, and much waste of treasure, if the present administration had taken any means to prevent the diabolical scenes on our western borders. Surely there is a heavy responsibility somewhere.

It is a little soothing to see, by the papers of this morning, that the committee of investigation recommend the expulsion of the ruffian who defiled the Senate Chamber, as a "private gentleman," and shed the blood of an unoffending man. It is to be hoped that, in case he is expelled, the South will not retaliate by the system of reprisals so earnestly advocated by the Richmond *Whig*, or that the noble Roman will not at once be elected President.

We may look for some ebullitions of feeling on the returns from Europe, public meetings in New York, and bar-room braggadocio everywhere, but no one anticipates trouble, unless through French interference; and as Napoleon has an axe to grind, he will undoubtedly throw in his brand wherever there is a chance; and surely the "best beloved son of the Church" could not do the old scoundrel a better turn than to divert the attention of liberal minds from the continent of Europe.

Our city is at present in a most dream-like state of somnolence. From snow last week, we are at once precipitated into the stretchy lassitude of a Mexican siesta: stores are closed at five P. M., and the suburban Western and Southern traders are at home among their customers.

Trunks are being packed, and visiting cards with the annual addition—*Four prendre congé*—are being distributed, and very soon the grass-creeper through the crevices of unrotten pavements and the rust on the bell pulls, will proclaim a "deserted village."

Victims of the disaster on the Delaware are yet being fished up, keeping alive the sad recollections of that scene. My own escape on that occasion was through the direct interposition of Providence, by which, after waiting a half an hour for the boat on that trip, I was led away most miraculously, at the moment of starting, and my life saved.

The new license law has, I believe, gone into operation, but one sees no difference. The same number of groggeries are still open, and as many drunkards in the streets, and as much work for the police force, and will be so long as the executors of the laws are raked from the bar-rooms and brothels of the city, and the loud brawler is the best man.

Truly yours, S. H. F.

On Saturday last, a parcel of bones were given to a Catholic church in Hoboken, said to be the gift of the Pope, who declares them to be relics of St. Gienius, a martyr of long time ago. The house was crowded to see the pious relics, and Bishop Bayley confirmed 300 children.

A Sabbath Day Incident.

Just before giving out the final hymn at Plymouth church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, an unusual but deeply interesting scene occurred. The Pastor, Mr. BEECHER, stated that he was about to step from the ordinary line of ministry, and desired to lay the matter before the congregation that they might judge whether it was right that he should thus act and speak, or not. But first he would read his authority for what he was about to do. Then, after reading in the New Testament the history of the healing of the withered hand on the Sabbath day, he said:

"About two weeks since, I received a letter from Washington containing some singular statements. A father had brought his own, his recognized and acknowledged daughter to the slave market, there to be sold to the highest bidder! To be sold for the South. For what she was to be bought, you may judge, when you see her, as presently you shall. A human slave trader in Washington—and I thank God that there are such men, even in the midst of slave institutions—knowing the circumstances, hid her off himself. He then gave her an opportunity to obtain her freedom, and generously contributed \$100 out of the \$1,200 which she had cost him for that purpose. Another well disposed slave trader there, at his solicitation, contributed another hundred dollars. Her appeal to liberal-minded men and churches there and Baltimore, raised \$500 more, leaving only \$500 to make up the entire price of her freedom. At this juncture I was written to, to know whether you my hearers, would take part in this woman's redemption from slavery. I said I could do nothing unless they would send her here in person. She is now present. Here, Sarah, step up and let our people see you."

Sarah made her appearance on the platform, and seated herself. She is an intelligent looking woman, nearly white, twenty-five or thirty years of age. As Mr. Beecher proceeded with his remarks, she wept freely:

"She is legally free, now, I know, and she knows it, but she has come here on her word of honor to return, in case the \$500 is not raised, and she will keep her word too. That is more sacred to her than the laws of the land—more precious, even, than her liberty. Now I have one simple question to ask. Will you heal this withered hand on the Sabbath day? or will you let this woman go back to slavery? We shall see. Let the plates be passed."

"I do not suppose she ever saw so many people at one time before her, and if you contribute the sum required, which I can not doubt, this will, indeed, be a Sabbath day to her—a day of freedom and rejoicing. It is said and believed at the South, that the noble Abolitionists are men of mere words. This church is, I believe, suspected of having abolition tendencies. Let us see whether its works go with its beliefs."

The interest evidenced by the audience during this brief and affecting appeal was intense, and when the plates were handed around the contributions poured into them with alacrity. Mr. Beecher continuing to remark upon the hope that the sum would be produced, Mr. Lewis Tappan arose in his seat, and said that himself and a few gentlemen about him would make up any deficiency there might be.

The collection finished, the services concluded, and Sarah left the platform, and soon after, the church, but nearly two-thirds of the audience remained to learn the particulars of the result. The money was counted as rapidly as five or six pairs of hands could handle it, and passed, in sums of 100 dollars, to Mr. Beecher; \$200, \$300, \$400 were severally called out, and then "\$500, and not all counted yet," being announced, suggestions were then made as to what the surplus should be devoted to. When the sixth \$100 had been handed to him, Mr. Beecher said he would state other particulars of Sarah's life which has not yet been mentioned:

"Her father had other children, other daughters, by a white woman, and in this family Sarah had lived. Her half sisters were turbulent in disposition, and left no means untried to make her unhappy. Her intelligence and appearance would have made her a rival, had she been bought than a slave. At length her state became so unbearable, that she besought her father to sell her. She was willing rather, to dare the terrors of a slave market, than longer live as she was. And this is why she was sold. But there yet remains untold a sad page of her history. She leaves behind a son, now two years old. This child is still a slave. In freedom can be obtained for a moderate sum, and Sarah intends to earn that sum herself, without help, but I think the surplus of our contributions can not be better appropriated than helping her in this respect."

A general sentiment was indicated to this, and soon after the counting was completed and announced as over \$800!! and the last remnant of the congregation dispersed. Among the contributions is a ladies' breast pin—a single stone of considerable value. This, it was announced, would be put up at auction if more money was needed. As it was not, the pin was handed over to Sarah.—*New York Sun, June 2.*

The retreat of the Costa Ricans is stated leaves Walker master of Nicaragua, and he has ordered an "election" to be held, which came off Napoleon fashion no doubt—no compulsion, but everybody understood that better vote for Walker's ticket, or die!

A Solemn Ballad.

CONTAINING MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY.

"The Silks brought to this country exceed in value, by Eight Millions of Dollars, all the flour that we send abroad. During the year 1855, \$1,376,077 worth of silk left our ports, and cigars valued at \$3,211,936 were bro't in. Of beef, tallow, hides, and horeed cattle, we sold for other countries only \$2,125,551 in the last commercial year, and during that time we bought brandy to the amount of \$2,241,407."

Three leading principles have we, An Oration's belt of stars, To guide the nation of the free: Silks, brandy, and cigars. We'd battle here, we'd bravely fight, And would not shrink for years; But oh!—we'd tremble should we miss Silks, brandy, and cigars.

We fear the loss of trash and smoke And rum, much more than wars; We're ripe to fight—but can't give up Silks, brandy, and cigars. Americans, you are not now Like your old pa's and ma's; They gave up tea, and with it, too, Silks, brandy, and cigars. But ye go on—looked fast and tight, 'Tis not French and British beer; Selling your North-west—and for what? Silks, brandy, and cigars!

Brooks' Apology.
The following communication to the presiding officer of the U. S. Senate, is as cool a piece of impudence as one often finds. This sworn Member of the House—a "gentleman" in his own estimation—hunted, two days, for his victim, and tho' it no offence to the Senate to invade its chamber, attack an unsuspecting member, and knock him senseless at one blow, then beat him as if designing to take his life!! Read his defence, and see what a complete villain Slavery makes!

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 29th May, 1856.
SIR—I have seen in the public journals of this morning, the report of the Senate Committee to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate directing an inquiry into an assault made by me on the 22d inst., on a Senator from Massachusetts. It is with unfeigned regret I find in the report that what I had intended only as a rebuff for a personal wrong, has been construed into, or must necessarily be held as a breach of the privilege of the Senate.

While making a full and capacious disclaimer of any such design or purpose, I ask leave to say, that for the occasion, considering myself only as a gentleman in society, and under no official restraint as a member of the House of Representatives, I did not advert to or consider there was any alternative restraint imposed upon me by reason of the offence committed by a member of the Senate. I had read attentively and carefully the speech delivered in the Senate, on the 19th and 20th instants, by the Senator from Massachusetts, and found therein language which I regarded as unjustly reflecting not only upon the history and character of South Carolina, but also upon a friend and relative. To such language I thought I had a just right to make exception under the circumstances, the Senator from South Carolina, who was affected by these remarks, being absent from the Senate and the city. I had reason to believe that the Senator from Massachusetts did not acknowledge that personal responsibility for wrongs in personal department which would have saved me the painful necessity of the collision which I sought, and in my judgment, therefore, I had no alternative but to act as I did.

That the assault was made in the Senate chamber was caused by the fact, that after a careful search elsewhere, on the previous as well as on the same day, the offender could not be found outside the walls of the Senate chamber, and the Senate had adjourned for more than an hour previous to the assault. I submit the foregoing statement, from the high respect I have for the Senate of the United States, and ask that it may be received as a full disclaimer of any design or purpose to infract its privileges or offend its dignity.

I cheerfully add that should the facts as reported by the Committee of the Senate be deemed necessarily as a breach of privilege, as a conclusion of law, my earnest desire is to atone for it so far as may be by this unhesitating and unqualified apology, by that you will oblige me by communicating this to the Senate as its presiding officer. I have the honor to remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,
P. S. BROOKS.

To Hon. JESSE D. BRIGBT, President of the Senate.
The "relationship" existing between Butler and Brooks, has been traced out, and their pedigree is thus given by Brooks himself: "My grandfather married Butler's father's aunt." Such intimate consanguinity must cover his little innocent desire to "punish" a Senator as he would a negro. Really, the grand-grand-nephew, by marriage, of his great-great-aunt, is a great sticker for noble blood!

The only "apology" Congress should take from such a brute, would be to kick him out from their body, hand him over to the law, and then leave what is left of him to the scorn of every decent man and the contempt of every woman, black or white.

From the address of the Bishops, read by Bishop Jones before the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (North) we learn that that church numbered at the close of 1855, 5,408 traveling preachers, 6,610 local preachers, and 799,581 members and probationers. This is a net increase in the last four years of 958 traveling preachers, 910 local preachers, 77,627 members and probationers.

John Keating, a native of Ireland, raised in France, but most of his life in America, died in Philad., 19th ult., in his 96th year. He was a large and liberal landowner in Potter and McKean counties.

In Lancaster county, just 100 applications for liquor selling were rejected; in Berks, over 100 were rejected.

The Assailant.

For many years past, several Southern Senators and their cringing allies north, have been constantly indulged in public disparagement of all men who opposed the inroads of Slavery, denouncing the North generally, New England particularly, and Massachusetts more especially, in most unmeasured, unnecessary, and unpatriotic terms. Webster, Burgess, and others, have occasionally so returned as to silence the genteel blackguards, but they have generally been allowed a free tongue so much as to seem to regard it as a constitutional right to slander New England. Senator Butler, of S. C., is a prominent leader in these disgraceful assaults. He is a pure-proud, overbearing man—with a white crop on his head, not the fruit of "early piety"—and, as the successor of Calhoun, is as much the idol of Slavery as the Grand Llama is in Persia. Below we present, from a Southern paper, one of many proofs of the natural insouciance of slave-owners, too often overlooked or succumbed to by Free Overlookers:

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal, in giving instances of Butler's personalities in the Senate, tells the following anecdote: "We happened to be in the Senate chamber near the close of the last session of Congress during one of the night discussions of all manner of Slavery questions. Judge Butler, who is really a gentleman of many fine and generous personal qualities, had become exceedingly elated from frequent visits to the Senatorial restaurant, Sumner was making a severe speech that evidently had reference to the forcible expulsion of Mr. Hoar, a venerable citizen of Massachusetts, from the limits of South Carolina, but he did not mention South Carolina's name. Mr. Butler interrupted him by asking him, in a fierce tone, 'Does he mean South Carolina?' Sumner proceeded without noticing the interruption. 'I demand,' exclaimed Butler, starting again to his feet, 'whether he means South Carolina; for, if he does, let him say so, and I will give him something to make him remember me and South Carolina as long as he lives.' Sumner still proceeded quite unperturbably, bestowing no attention upon his excited opponent just in front of him. 'Does he mean South Carolina?' ejaculated Butler, for the third time. 'Yes, I do mean South Carolina!' thundered Sumner, with more spirit than he thought an abolitionist could possess. He finished his speech without further interruption, and Butler rose to reply, but the fine old South Carolina gentleman was too far gone to be half equal to the tremendous occasion."

LOTTERIES.—A. P. Coburn, C. Selden, and C. J. Parker have been fined \$50 each for being concerned in a gift lottery in Boston.

Common Schools are rapidly increasing in North Carolina, and were attended last year by 120,000 scholars, against 19,000 in 1840.

THE FARM—The Garden—The Orchard.
Work for June.
Cutting Grass and Curing Hay.—Timothy should never be cut until after the seed is formed, and then between the milk and dough state. Orchard grass, however, is so much more tender when cut in the flower, and is therefore so much preferred by cattle when so cut, that it should be permitted to ripen into seed before cutting; it does so, however, to a great extent after cutting, and contains much more nutriment than timothy.

"Many farmers do not consider the scorching effects of our June and July sun, and the consequence is, that hay is too much dried in this country. Unless the grass be very thick and heavy, it will generally cure sufficiently, when exposed in the swath for two days. When shook or stirred out, it should not remain in this condition beyond the first day, or it will thus lose much of its nutritive juices; nor should dew or rain be permitted to fall upon it, unless in cocks. It is better after partially drying, to expose it for three or four days in this way, and as soon as properly cured, place it under cover. It is a good practice to salt hay when put up, and it is thus secured against damage from occasional greenness; and there is no waste of the salt, as it serves the double object, after curing the hay, of furnishing salt to the cattle and manure heap.

"Clover should be cut after having fully blossomed and assumed a brownish hue. By close cutting more forage is secured, and the clover afterwards springs up more readily and evenly. The swath, unless heavy, ought never to be stirred open, but allowed to wilt on the top. It may then be turned over, and when thus partially cured, placed in high, slender cocks, and remain till sufficiently dry to remove into the barn. Clover may be housed in a much greener state, by spreading over it in the mow, from ten to twenty quarts of salt. Some add a bushel, but this is more than is either necessary for the clover, or judicious for the stock consuming it, as the purgative effect of two much salt induces a wasteful consumption of the forage. A mixture of alternate layers of dry straw with the clover, by absorbing its juices, answer the same purpose while it materially improves the flavor of the straw for fodder.

Cutting and Threshing Wheat.

The appearance or condition, indicating the proper time for cutting wheat, depends on the variety. Thus, when the grain of red wheat can be squeezed between the thumb and finger, without any moisture being forced from it, cutting may always be safely commenced; for it is never better than when harvested in this state, and if cut later, the wheat is said to be good in quality; besides, serious losses are sometimes sustained, in consequence of high winds, when it is allowed to arrive at a ripe state. The white varieties should stand somewhat longer than the red before they are cut.

"With respect to the color of the straw as a sign of maturity, experience shows that if in a healthy state the ear generally ripens before the straw; the yellowness of the chaff and upper parts of the straw, indicates that the crop is fit to cut, and the uniform yellow color of the straw shows that the crop has arrived at maturity, and, if suffered to stand in the field, the kernels are liable to be shaken out by the wind."

More rain falls during summer, after, than before the 15th July, and therefore the farmer should take this into consideration in preparing for harvesting.

In all the Western and North-western States, not only the peach buds, but the peach trees have been destroyed. Such is not the case in this vicinity. There will not be a great abundance of peaches, but the probabilities are, that we shall have fine fruit.

The apple crop was never more promising. A recent trip through the apple growing regions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Pennsylvania, satisfies us that we shall have apples in profusion. Everywhere the trees looked well, and were covered with blossoms. The lovers of the apple may therefore expect their usual supply.

Cider-mills will be in demand again, and with good cider and apples, we shall be able to get along, even if deprived of the luscious peach.

Pears promise well, but plums and apricots have suffered in some directions. Strawberries never looked better, particularly in the vicinity of Cincinnati, where there is a perfect Strawberry mania. The prospect for a good crop in our own vicinity is very flattering.

Hints on Pruning for the Season.
We have often given our idea of pruning, and can not do more than to give merely an outline now. Never cut a limb of more than half an inch in diameter in the months of March, April or May; but cut in June, October or November, and always cover the wound, even of small limbs, with gum shellac dissolved in alcohol. Cut out where limbs cross, or where they incline too many of them to the inside of the tree. Do not cut off the young side shoots and leaves in the growing season, as they are placed there to elaborate sap, and will increase the growth of the tree.

As a general thing, too much pruning is done to young trees. If started judiciously, they need but little, very little trimming, actually, so that if the owner of a young orchard has an uncontrollable desire to use his knife, he had better supply his pockets with several pieces of soft pine wood, before he takes a stroll through his orchard. Prevention is better than cure.

The prospect ahead for an extraordinary large crop of hay in Pennsylvania, was never finer. During the last few weeks we have traveled over a large portion of our best grass growing districts, and certainly, never beheld the grass giving such promise of heavy crops. This season will afford the finest opportunity we have had for years of testing the qualities of mowing machines. We hope our farmers friends are preparing to give them a fair and satisfactory trial. So many new competitors for public favor have sprung up recently, that many are at a loss to decide which to purchase. Our advice to those who are in doubt, is, buy such as have been proved good both in work and workmanship, by several seasons trial. By pursuing this course, they will be very certain to get a machine that will meet their expectations, and certainly prove a source of great saving.—*Penn. Farm Jour.*

AGRICULTURE is the appropriate employment for declining years; for it may be pursued to the very end of life. Not so with the occupation of professional men; for they will find that when the strength of their days is going by, that younger and stout rivals will hasten their descent, as they are traveling the downward slope of hostile rivalry.

The Sunflower is now much cultivated for its oil, and as food for cattle and poultry. One acre will produce 50 gallons of oil and 1500 pounds of oil-cake. The stalks, when burnt for alkali, give 10 cwt of potash.

The tolling millions who dig their riches from the ground, are the true benefactors of the world.